

## WORKERS BUSY ON PLANS FOR VICTORY LOAN NEXT SPRING

"Let's Finish the Job," Will be Appeal  
to Subscribers and Volunteers in  
Last Bond Campaign.

Atlanta.—Forces are being lined up throughout the country to put over America's fifth war loan—the last the public will be called upon to absorb—the early part of April.

The decision of the Treasury Department to designate the new bond issue as the "Victory Liberty Loan," seems to be meeting with general favor. The name carries the thought of the victory of America and her allies on the battlefields of France for the cause of freedom and democracy. The amount of the loan will be determined by the needs of the Treasury Department when the issue is authorized. It is believed, however, it will be about six billion dollars—the same as the Fourth Liberty Loan. The interest rate of the securities has not been decided but assurances have been given that it will be attractive from the investor's point of view.

"Let's finish the job" is the appeal made by officials of the War Loan organization to purchasers of bonds of the previous issues and to workers. The county organizations are being reassembled for the last great effort.

In a statement just made public, Governor Joseph A. McLeod, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, chairman of the Sixth District War Loan Organization, emphasizes the need of another loan.

"It was not alone the achievement of our soldiers in breaking the Hindenburg line that made Germany beg for an armistice though I would not rob the fighters of any of the glory," he said. "It was the gigantic scale of preparation in America, behind the army, our huge production of arms, ammunition and ships, our greater army in training behind the firing line, that convinced Germany it was useless to fight any longer."

"By going into it as we did, a vast sum was spent, but it brought a saving in the lives of thousands of our young men. Critics have charged the Government with 'extravagance' in handling war contracts. It was this determination to 'win at any cost' that brought the Hun to his knees. It was economy, not only in lives but in money we would have been compelled to spend had the war lasted another year or two years longer."

The obligations now outstanding for this enormous production of material must be met. That is the reason it is necessary to raise more money through bonds even though the armistice has been signed. American soldiers still are in Europe and until they have been brought back and the bills paid, the public's duty to the Government will not be fulfilled—the job will not be finished.

## SPECULATORS TRY TO GRAB LIBERTY BONDS AT BARGAIN

People Urged Not to Sell Government  
Securities at Sacrifice or Exchange  
Them for Questionable Paper.

Atlanta.—Reports are reaching the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta that many owners of Liberty Bonds are selling them at prices lower than their market value.

Investigations show that shrewd speculators are active in trying to induce people to part with their Government securities. Many of them are offering to take Liberty Bonds in exchange for some other so-called "security" which promises a higher rate of interest than Liberty Bonds.

It is pointed out by Treasury officials that Liberty Bonds are worth every dollar paid for them. One evidence of their value is the eagerness of the speculator to get possession of them. He knows what they are worth. Their Liberty Bond owner does not know the value of the "stock" or "bond" he is offered in exchange for his Government security.

Liberty Bonds have back of them the entire resources of the United States which makes them worth their face value. The person who exchanges them for some other kind of paper risks losing the money invested in his bond as well as the interest.

Other people are selling their bonds because they feel that "the war's over" and they are no longer obligated to hold them. Although fighting has ceased, the war will not be over until the peace treaty is signed and our soldiers are home. A Liberty Bond is a certificate of service and the person who sells them at a sacrifice is deserting the cause. He is reflecting on his own judgment and patriotism and surrendering an investment that never will fail to pay returns.

It is recognized that there are times when investors are compelled to seek relief from financial distress. Often their first impulse is to dispose of their Liberty Bonds.

In such cases the bank is the place to go. Banks will lend money on Liberty Bonds. The borrower is helped out of his difficulty and does not lose the value of his Government bond.

## STRAIGHT STREET

By MAY NEWCOMBE.

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From time immemorial what had once been a country cow path straggled through the nucleus of what finally became Groverdale. As houses were built here and there along its sinuous length, it assumed, or absorbed, or was given a name: "Crooked Lane."

When the first small stores began to find a location on a line with the depot, the town commissioners cut a broad line west, condemned curves and windings and laid out a compass-correct thoroughfare. It was not a pretty appellation they bestowed on the new thoroughfare, but it was fully appropriate as a contrast. "It became Straight street."

To do business on Straight street was to be quite in the business sphere, to live farther out in its residential section was to be acknowledged and accepted socially. One day a stranger entered the town, a jaunty, fairly well-dressed fellow, about twenty-two. He was straight as an arrow, supple, swift of gait, bright-eyed, wide awake, suggesting a person seeking a brand-new environment and on the alert to seize its best opportunities. A whimsical smile crossed his expressive face as he glanced at the sign on a lamp post.

"Straight street," he read, as though it had made a pleasant sound. "That suits me and I take it as a harbinger of fortune. It's the road I've had in mind."

The young man started looking for a room, a cheap room. Side thoroughfares invited in this direction, but he unspooled his tramp along the street called "Straight" until he finally found an apartment suited to his thin purse, and then cast about for work. His brisk, cheery ways and frank, open personality caught the fancy of the bookkeeper of a large factory and Abel Morse, as he gave his name, was employed.

He became a favorite all around. There was one peculiarity about him—he took long jaunts, and it might have been remarked that he never left Straight street. Beyond were the dance halls, drinking places, tawdry side shows and rollicking crowds, but in town or leaving it, Straight street became his beaten path. One moonlight night he was pacing its middle pavement, for the sides were blocked where new cement was being laid. Abruptly a spirited horse attached to a high trap turned into the street. The animal became frightened at the presence of a road roller and made a wild dash across the rubble stone and filling in debris. A handsome girl held steadily to the reins, straining reins, but the horse was frantic. As the vehicle was all but upsetting, the young man sprang at the head of the speeding animal. He clung to the bridle, was dragged, swung, almost trampled, but halted the frightened steed at last.

"Oh, don't let him get hurt, trampling among the cinders and glass!" called out Miss Eva Powers, his driver, and Morse led the horse to the center smooth roadway. "You had better let me drive him home," he said, and that was how it came about that he first saw at the sumptuous Powers' mansion modest, petite Mary Lane, seamstress.

Thereafter when he called to see Mary at home or to chat with her in the garden, Miss Powers smiled indulgently and Mary was flattered and pleased at the attentions of the manly, good-looking young fellow. There came about a rapidly occurring series of events. The war came on, Mary was the first to enter the service. Miss Powers gave him quite a public reception when he came from encampment, a first lieutenant. Somewhere Abel Morse had learned discipline, self-control and the power to lead men. He and Mary had become engaged. He was popular with his comrades, a model to the young men of the town and in direct line for further advancement.

He had just left Mary one afternoon and was crossing the garden to the street when a hurrying, flushed and hard-breathing man almost ran into him. Then the latter halted, stared and regarded Morse with a certain insolent, triumphant look.

"Double luck! Well, well, Ned Durand! and a blooming lieutenant! I've heard of you. I saw you before. And transformed into Abel Morse, U. S. A. Some rise in the world, eh, from convict 2244? What is it worth to shut my mouth?"

"Hold that man!" burst forth sharply, and Miss Powers came rushing into view. Her direction was to Morse. "He has just entered the house, and has stolen a case of jewels. There they are, in his pocket. Bring him to my father, and we shall see how far his unmanly threat will carry him!"

Todd Brewster, ex-convict, thief, left Groverdale that evening a cowed skulker, with evidence sufficient behind him to send him back where he belonged, if he dared even to menace Abel Morse again. Within a week the assumed name of the latter was legalized.

To heartbeats and to drumbeats, a real soldier led his comrades through the little town in farewell. From the Powers automobile Mary Lane kissed her hand to this beloved fiancé, and Eva Powers, who alone with her father knew of his buried past, waved her hand in fervent recognition and encouragement that told him that whatever came, honor and glory were his portion.

## THE RED CROSS IS REAL SERVICE

By FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary American Federation of  
Labor.

The work of the Red Cross is not confined to our boys on battlefield or in hospital nor amidst the ruins of Belgium and other portions of devastated Europe. One of its great activities is any necessary aid to the dependents of members of America's military forces.

On the battlefield the Red Cross presents an heroic figure. In America, removed from destruction and death, the Red Cross steps silently to the side of the father and mother whose boy is "over there" and who need counsel and aid.

No service is too small for the Red Cross. If allotments from the government or from their son are delayed, or information on the government's war risk insurance is wanted, the Red Cross is both counselor and friend. It enters into the home in the true spirit of charity—service.

But first and foremost our soldiers in field and hospital must be given the most attentive care possible. Nothing we can do will equal their share in this movement for world democracy, and the Red Cross presents an opportunity for us to play our part in this great drama by contributing to the extent of our ability. The Red Cross appeals to organized workers because of its one quality—service.

Behind Red Cross service is an unending charity that is not defaced by cost marks, a democracy that personifies Jefferson's great principle of equality and a religion that is beyond sectarianism.

## MAKE SOLDIER FEEL HE IS AS GOOD AS EVER

Men disabled in the service who are returning from the front and who find it hard at first to see their way toward earning a livelihood are a special problem for the Red Cross. Under the Smith-Sears law a fund is appropriated to reeducate every disabled man who will take the opportunity to make a living. It is felt that such men are likely to be weakened in their resolution to keep their mind and hand real work by the mistaken charity of hero worshippers, who will forget them once the first flush of war enthusiasm is over. Here the support of the disabled man's family must be enlisted, for in the last analysis it is the man's family who will be the determining influence in his rehabilitation. The relatives must be braced to meet the situation—to make of themselves for the man a bulwark against discouragement and weakness.

## SMILES AND TEARS GET MIXED.

Two little stories came to the Red Cross headquarters from over the seas a short time ago. One was a story of bravery that brought the tears, and one a tale of tears that brought smiles. The first story was of a soldier who asked for a light. He was in bed, and a cigarette was between his lips, placed there by the nurse after she had finished spreading his blanket up smoothly. At his question, she turned and gave him a box of matches and hurried on, then remembered that the arms beneath the blankets were without hands.

Nurses have to be without tears, but there were tears in her eyes as she turned to strike the match and light the cigarette for him.

"Quit that," he said, "they were good mits, and they helped get three or four Germans before I lost them, but they ain't worth crying about, so there!"

And the tears story that brought smiles? Well, that was the story of a big, husky, colored man, who sat reading, and the Red Cross worker at the canteen saw that he had tears running down his cheeks. She was curious to know what he might be reading and was astonished when she looked over his shoulder to see that it was the canteen cook book.

He smiled through his tears as he saw that she was watching, and said, sheepishly, "You sure must excuse me, ma'am, but this here book done make me blammed homesick. I'm 'shamed to make a baby outen mahsef, but this makes me think o' home."

## RED CROSS WOMEN CITED FOR BRAVERY

American women at Eprenay, south of Rheims, have been cited in an order of the day for remaining at their posts in an American Red Cross canteen under bombardment for six days. Throughout this battle they continued to feed and care for wounded.

## WHAT RED CROSS MEANS.

Your membership in the great American Red Cross means the mothering of those little children made desolate by the invasion of the Hun. Mrs. Lars Anderson in her recent book on conditions over there says: "It is the poor, homeless, motherless kiddies that somehow make all the other horrors of war fade away into distance. These frightened, crying, dying, innocent children, who do not know what it is all about—they wring your heart dry."

## Where Methodist Eyes of the World Will Center Next June and July



Glimpse of Magnificent Exposition Grounds at Columbus, O., being prepared for a display of Methodist activities from all parts of the globe. Inset shows Dr. D. D. Forsyth, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Joint Centenary Committee of the M. E. Church.

COLUMBUS, O.—(Special).—Methodist ministers and laymen to the number of several thousands are setting their concrete notions of what the Methodist Centenary Celebration, to be held here June 20 to July 7, will be like. Attending a special regional meeting, at which men like Bishop Wilson, R. A. Ward and Fred B. Fisher of New York; Bishop McDowell, Washington; Bishop Warner, India; S. Earl Taylor, director general of the celebration; D. D. Forsyth, Philadelphia; C. F. Reiskner, New York; Edgar Blake, Chicago, and R. S. Cushman, New York, are speakers, they have still enjoyed an opportunity to visit the exposition grounds where for weeks past work has been in progress preparing for the tremendous celebration for which it is expected that more than 100,000 Methodists will journey to Columbus from all parts of the United States.

The spacious buildings already provided by the state of Ohio are being added and extended to meet the peculiar needs of the Methodist Celebration. This will visualize to pastor and laymen the work of the church at home and the work of the church abroad. Here will be seen, with all the fidelity and detail of a world exposition, the natives of all the countries in which the Methodist church operates as a missionary force. Here, too, will be set forth all the work in this country. Essentially the entire world of Methodism will be brought to Columbus and displayed in its original colors and with all the circumstance and surrounding of its various habitations on the globe.

Two special pageants are being planned and many lesser ones. A climax of the celebration will be a symbolic representation of the drawing together of all the nations of the earth through the gospel of Christ.

In order to care for the throngs that are certain to be in attendance an extensive bureau already has been organized. Registrations and reservations already are being made, for interested Methodists throughout the United States.

H. B. Dickson, organizing secretary of the Centenary Celebration, is occupying two entire floors of the new building, with the incidental rooms of assistants.



## Outlook Of The Southern Farmer

CHARLES A. WHITTLE,

Soil Improvement Committee, Atlanta, Ga.

Prosperity glows on the horizon of the Southern farmer's future—if he will raise big crops.

And the cry of a needy world rises, urging the Southern farmer to grow big crops of cotton and food. His obligation is to respond. He must fight on, for peace brings no armistice for the farm.

Cotton is the hope of the South for help. It will not be in vain. The Southern farmer will meet his responsibility.

Prices at which cotton crops will be sold will be such as will pay the farmer well, for the fact will remain that the world must have the cotton.

The food most needed in Europe is fat. Cotton seed, peanuts and soy beans of the South will find ready market for the oil or fats that they contain. Cattle, hogs and dairy products will continue to bring good prices because of the heavy live stock losses of Europe.

The Southern farmer should plan with an expectation of improving his labor condition, with the return of troops and the shutting down of ammunition factories.

## Immediate Preparation.

Preparation for spring planting should go rapidly ahead. Seed, fertilizers and other farm supplies should be bought without delay. Materials on which the government has fixed prices will continue to be stabilized until they are consumed, so that there are no prospects of lower prices before spring planting.

Delay means to face shipping difficulties. The railroads are going to be overburdened with traffic for some time to come. They should be given abundant time.

## SUGAR SHOWED OUR BACKBONE

American Willingness to Give Up  
Luxury Demonstrated Na-  
tion's War Conscience.

## STAND WITH THE ALLIES.

By Reducing Consumption People of  
the United States Averted a  
Famine at Home In Spite  
of Low Supplies.

The fact that the people of the United States were able to reduce by more than one-half million tons their July, August, September and October consumption of sugar proves conclusively that their war conscience was thoroughly awakened and that the country as a whole stood ready to follow the injunctions of the Government. Our normal consumption of sugar in the four-month period beginning with July has been 400,000 tons per month, a total of 1,600,000 for the quarter year.

In July, when our sugar stringency began to reach its height, consumption was reduced to 260,000 tons. In August only 325,000 tons went into distribution and in September only 270,000 tons. In October the distribution fell to 280,000 tons.

If the general public had failed to observe the injunctions of the Food Administration this country would have been in the throes of a sugar famine before the end of August. Our visible supplies were so low as to bring great anxiety to those familiar with the sugar situation. They feared that it would be absolutely impossible to reduce consumption to a point where sugar would no longer be a mere luxury in the American diet.

Few accomplishments of the Food Administration will stand forth so preeminently as this reduced consumption of sugar. By it we have been able to bridge over the period of stringency until the new beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops were in sight.

Now the nation is in a position so that if we choose we may return to our normal home use of sugar, and Europe, with the release of ships to go far afield, can maintain its recent restricted rations. If, however, those nations are to increase their use of sugar very considerably it must be by our continued sharing with them through limiting our own consumption.

## AMERICAN SPIRIT RELIED ON TO WIN.

In the light of succeeding events it is interesting to recall the confidence with which the United States Food Administrator viewed the gloomy outlook in July of 1917, when this country had been in the war for less than four months and the Germans were steadily sending the western front nearer and nearer to Paris.

"Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today," he declared in a public statement, "no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in these United States."

## LOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS LAST PROOF OF PATRIOTISM

Americans without murmuring cut their sugar allowance from four pounds a month to three and then as long as need be to two pounds for loyalty's sake.

## Food Will Win the World.

America earned the gratitude of allied nations during war by sharing food. America under peace may win the world's good will by saving to share.



## DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its needs. It is a matter of equality of burden. The truth of this statement, made by the United States Food Administrator soon after we entered the war, has been borne out by the history of our export. Automatic food control in the lands of our enemies has broken down, while democratic food sharing has maintained the health and strength of this country and of the Allies.